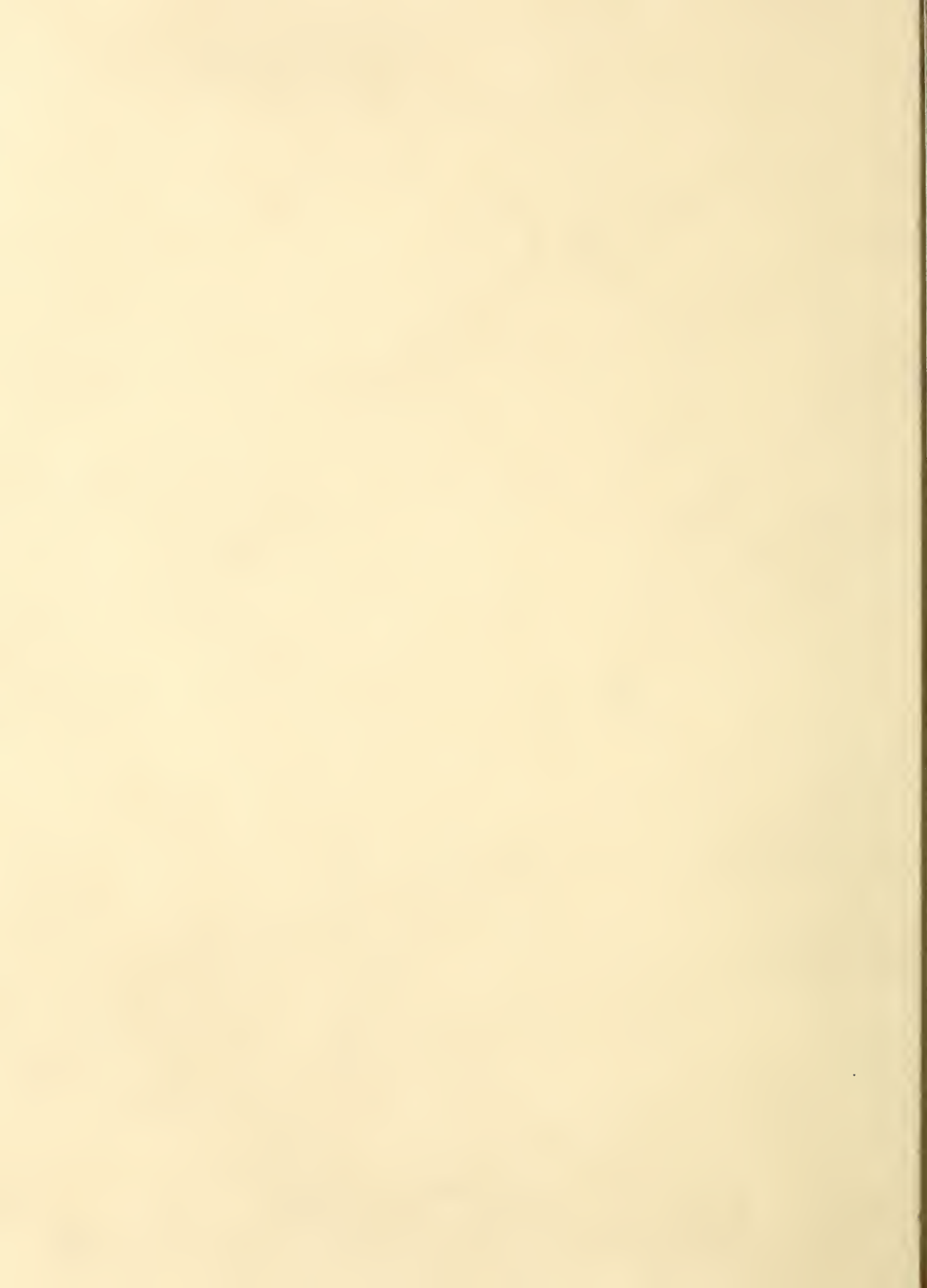


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COTTON LITERATURE

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONBotany

Balasubrahmanyam, R., and Ramaswami Mudaliar, V. A physiological study of delayed germination in cotton. Madras Agr. Jour. 21(4): 147-162, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published by M.A.S. Union, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, S. India)

References: p. 157-158.

Beckett, R. E. Budding and grafting trials with cotton and related plants. U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 267, 14p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1933.

"The budding and grafting trials at the United States Acclimatization Garden, near Bard, Calif., show not only that widely different species of *Gossypium* can be successfully united by these methods, but that related genera also can be budded and grafted with species of *Gossypium*."-Summary.

Daingerfield, L. H. Weather and cotton yield in Texas. Bul. Amer. Met. Soc. 13(4): 67-69. Apr. 1932. (Published at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Describes an "ideal year for cotton."

Abstract in Jour. Textile Inst. 24(5): A244. May, 1933.

G., P. Khlopchatnik (Iz rabot biokhimicheskoi laboratorii) Za Novoe Volokno 3(4-5): 45-47. Apr.-May 1932. (Published at 26, Varshavskoe Shosse, 9, Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Cotton (Work of biochemical laboratory).

Agronomy

Bernales, Montero. Peru's specialty crop. "The finest cotton in the world" this has been called, carefully grown and splendidly ginned. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 35, 93, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Production of Tangüis cotton in Peru accounts for 86% of the total cotton crop.

Bryan, A. B. Early food for cotton and corn. South. Agr. 58(6): 10. June 1933. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

"The profitableness of side-dressing cotton and corn with readily available nitrogen fertilizers."

Doyle, C.B. Live-at-home plans and soil building aid cotton growers. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1933: 114-118. Washington, D.C., 1933.

"As a result of an intensive study made several years ago, the following general recommendations for improvements in farm practices with cotton are being emphasized by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers."

Doyle, C.B. Multiplicity of varieties handicaps improvement in the American cotton crop. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1933: 107-114, illus. Washington, D.C., 1933.

Includes a discussion of the characters of a superior variety, cluster varieties, and novelty varieties.

Evelyn, S.H. Cotton cultivation, Carriacou. 3lp., tables. St. George's, Grenada, Govt. print. off., 1931. (Grenada. Council paper no. 19 of 1931)

The situation in the cotton producing industry of Carriacou is described and recommendations for its improvement are given.

Wale, G.A. The effect of latitude, length of growing season, and place of origin of seed on the yield of cotton varieties. Jour. Agr. Research [U.S.] 46(8): 731-737, illus., tables. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

"Published as paper No. 35, Journal Series of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station."

Harland, S.C. A scheme for the replacement of the perennial Marie Galante cotton of the Southern Grenadines by an improved variety. 3p. St. George's, Grenada, Govt. print. off., 1933. (Grenada. Council paper no. 2 of 1933)

Recommends the introduction of "Moco", a type of tree cotton from Brazil, having a long, fine staple.

Moncloa, M. Programa de mejoramiento del algodón de la variedad "Pima". Lima, Peru, Estacion Experimental Agraria Circ. 19, 19p. Lima. 1933.

Program for the improvement of cotton of the Pima variety.

O'Kelly, J.F., Hull, W.W., and Geiger, M. Effects of varying amounts of potash on oil and protein and on the weight and percentage of cotton seed. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 20, 8p., charts, tables. State College. Mar. 1933.

Skinner, J.J. Fertilizer composition and placement play big part in cotton growing. U. S. Dept. Agr.

Yearbook 1933: 118-121. Washington, D.C., 1933.

Valdivieso, J.D. La experimentación agricola en el Peru. Peru, Ministerio de Fomento, Dirección Agricultura y Ganaderia Boletin 2(6/8): 229-326. illus. Lima. 1932.

Agricultural experimentation in Peru.
Cotton: p.230-231, 305-306.

Wells, W. G. Importance of subsoil moisture in cotton growing. Queensland Agr. Jour.39(5): 213-218. May 1, 1933. (Published by Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland)

Diseases

Hopkins, J.C.F. Plant disease and environment in Southern Rhodesia. Trop. Agr.[Trinidad] 10(6): 172-177. June 1933. (Published at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)
Cotton: p.176.

Lüdtke, Max, and Achmed, Hikmet. Über einem pflanzlichen welkstoff. Biochemische Zeitschrift 257(4/6): 256-266, tables. Jan.1933. (Published by Julius Springer, Berlin, Germany)

Concerning the cause of plant wilt.

"The authors have grown F.vasinfecum (from cotton plants) and F.lycopersici (from tomatoes) in culture media in the hope of isolating the toxin that causes wilting. They have evidence of the production of substances like amines and have therefore tried the effect of several bases and amino-acids on seedlings of tomato and summer wheat. The volatile amines had a particularly powerful wilting effect."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(5): A242. May 1933.

McNamara, H.C., and Hooton, D.R. Sclerotia-forming habits of the cotton root-rot fungus in Texas blackland soils. Jour. Agr. Research [U.S.] 46(9): 807-819, illus. (Published by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"Literature cited": p.819.

"Considerable significance may be attached to the fact that in most of the primary centers examined sclerotia were abundant in plots that had been planted to nonsusceptible crops or kept in clean fallow for several years, whereas no sclerotia were found in plots planted continuously to cotton. From these facts it may be inferred that the sclerotia which apparently are capable of long periods of quiescence, are connected primarily with the saprophytic phase of the fungus and serve as a resting stage."-Summary and Conclusions.

Neal, D.C. Cotton diseases take two million bales of U. S. crop annually. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1933: 121-125, illus. Washington, D. C., 1933.

"The major diseases affecting cotton in the order of their importance, are root rot, Fusarium wilt, bacterial blight (in its various phases), root knot, rust, anthracnose, and Verticillium wilt." These diseases are described and controls for each are recommended.

Insects

Andries, H.E., ed. Controlling plant pests in Southern Africa. A handbook for the fruit grower, orchardist, gardner and grower of field crops. 199 p., illus. Johannesburg, South Africa, Cooper & Nephews, S.Af.(Pty) Ltd., 1932.

Includes cotton insect control.

Gaines, R.C. Meet Mr. Bug, an insect! Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 19, 95, 99, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Describes the habits, damage caused by, and control measures for the most important pests occurring in the main Cotton Belt. Among these are the boll weevil, the cotton flea hopper, and the cotton louse. Illustration is photograph of five types of "dusters" operating on one field.

Harned, R.W. Culture, insecticides, and quarantines help control cotton pests. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1933: 126-132, illus. Washington, D.C., 1933.

Table 4. Condensed information on 12 important cotton insects in the United States: p.127-128. Information includes common name of insect, scientific name, probable native home, distribution in United States, nature of injury, crops other than cotton attacked, and control methods.

Farm Engineering

Schoffelmayer, V.H. Is cotton "mass production" coming? How much will the changes in methods of harvesting cotton influence the future of cotton growing? Will mechanical substitutes replace human labor? Will "sledding" and "snapping" be the reaction to low prices? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th) 13(21): 20-21, 79, 98, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

A discussion of harvesting methods.

Illustrations show various types of harvesting machines, such as the stripper and the picker.

Farm Management

Cotton picked by hand cleaner and loses less weight experiment shows. Tex. Coop. News 13(7): 8. June 1, 1933. (Published at 1100 South Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.)

Brief summary of the first of a series of experiments being conducted by the textile department at Texas Technological College.

Farm Social Problems

Benedict, M.R. An economic survey of the incomes, expenses, and tax-paying abilities of farmers on lands in the Merced irrigation district, California. Preliminary report. 195p., illus., multigr. Berkeley, Calif., University of California, College of Agriculture, Agricultural experiment station, February 1933.

Contribution from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

"The study was made at the request of the Board of Directors of the District and of committees representing the landowners and other farmers of the District...The occasion for the study was the current or prospective inability of the District to meet in full its payments of interest and maturing principal on its bonds."

Cotton is one of the crops produced in the district.

Duncan, O.D., and Sanders, J.T. A study of certain economic factors in relation to social life among Oklahoma cotton farmers. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 211, 36 p., tables. Stillwater. Apr. 1933.

Literature cited, p.36.

Cooperation in Production

Cook, O. F., and Doyle, C.B. One-variety community plan shows numerous practical advantages. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1933: 132-138. Washington, D.C., 1933.

Cotton improvement work well advanced in state. Outlook for 1933 bright as community organizations grow. Miss. Co-op News 4(6): 1. Jan. 1933. (Published at 236½ E. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.)

One-variety communities in Mississippi increased from 18 in 1931 to 54 in 1932.

PREPARATIONGinning

Bostick, F.H. The price of modern ginning. New machinery

produces enormous saving to entire cotton industry, but will the farmers pay the bill? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 22, 77, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

King, C.J. Lummus' new extractor-feeder. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10(10): 9-10, illus. June, 1933. (Published at 14 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.)

Describes the machine.

Smith, A.L. Are the buyers to blame? Lack of strict grading permits slovenly ginning. Difference in sales price often not enough. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th, 13(21): 22. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"It is very evident that if the cotton crop is ever to be properly prepared for market the ginner will have to receive a fair return on his investment as well as a fair return for his service, and the farmer a correctly graded price for his cotton."

Texas cotton ginner's association. Resolutions adopted. Cotton Ginners Jour. 4(9): 9, 14-15. June 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Resolutions adopted at 24th annual convention 1933.

Included are resolutions on bagging, the 30-hour week bill and the ginning research now being carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, continuance of which is urged by the Association.

Texas cotton ginner's association. Statement concerning cotton acreage reduction. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10(10): 5-6, 10. June, 1933. (Published at 14 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.)

Walling, H.C. Operating standards as aids to gin management. Cotton Ginners Jour. 4(9): 3-4, 10-12, illus. June 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Part of an address delivered at the 24th annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners Association. Internal costs of ginning.

MARKETING

General

How leaders view the present season. What national and international readjustments are necessary before a real stability will enter into the cotton market? These opinions from a few of the men foremost in the cotton world answer the question. Cotton

Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 108-109. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Statements by E.F. Utiger, Theodore Bunting, J.W. Evans, C.A. Burch, Paul Pflieger, Caffey Robertson, Otto Lindenmeyer, A.C. Ziegler, J.S. Smith, R.E. Bogrand, S.Y. West.

[Myers, Lawrence, and Cooper, M.R.] Supplement no.1, June 1933, to Cotton statistics and related data for agricultural workers. World Cotton Prospects C-92: Sup. May 31, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Contains revision of pages 28, 29, and 30.

Myers, Lawrence, Howell, L.D., and Thibodeaux, B.H. American cotton holds ground despite growth of foreign competition. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1933: 97-107. illus. Washington, D.C., 1933.

Pre-war and post-war production and consumption, quality of American cotton, utilization, transportation, storage, and market organization, and the cotton farm situation.

1932 and the American cotton market. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 46-47, 100-101. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"Fluctuations in price brought about by disastrous crop forecasts, fears of further farm legislation and an overloaded market, kept the trade in a state of tension throughout the year. A review of the major events of the season gives sufficient cause for price declines."

Price, T. H. Cotton as a legal tender. Com. and Finance 22(23): 526, illus. June 14, 1933. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

In discussing the advantages of cotton as a legal tender the writer quotes W.B. Dana as follows, "Cotton in its convertibility, its indestructibility when properly protected, and its universal use, has more of the attributes of legal tender than any other form of merchandise."

Illustrations include a drawing of the "legendary cotton tree, whose fruit was said to be lambs producing 'Tree-Wool' or 'Baumwolle,' as cotton is called in Germany today."

Zimmerman, H.J. Cotton statistics are not made of thin air. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 23, 81. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"Review of the methods used in acquiring, assembling and disseminating information about crop condi-

tions and yield" by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Demand and Competition

American cotton goes to the orient. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 43, 92, table. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"Both China and Japan are large consumers of cotton and only China grows it. Japan is forced to buy abroad and so has become an important consumer of American staple."

Bankwitz, Otto. The world textile depression. A comprehensive survey. Textile Weekly 11(275): 380. June 9, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Extracts from paper presented at International Cotton Congress at Prague, June 8, 1933.

"The main cause of all our troubles must be attributed to the migration of industry from Europe and U.S.A. to Asia, and I fear that Africa will follow the lead and start a cotton industry."

Bingham, T.P. Spain supplies its own markets. The only European country with soil for cotton growing, Spain and her Morocco grow but 10,000 of the needed 400,000 bales. But her textile mills, tariff protected, serve 90 percent of the nation's needs. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 39,83. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The cotton industry represents today the largest and best developed industry in Spain, and undoubtedly will continue to be so for a long time."

Brasseur, Robert. Belgium and retrenchment. Improvements and retrenchments have been necessitated by the general industrial depression and these have resulted in a much sounder industry. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 45. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The situation of the Belgian cotton industry depends entirely upon the possibilities of exportation."

Brech, John. Der deutsche aussenhandel 1932. Wirtschaftsdienst 18(7): 211-213, tables. Feb.17, 1933. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg, 36, Germany) German foreign trade 1932.

Tables give cotton imports, and exports of cotton yarns and fabrics.

Abstract in Jour. Textile Inst.24(4): A235. Apr.1933.

Bremen market safely weathers storm. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 54. 1933. (Published at

New Orleans, La.)

"Little change reported from Germany despite year of difficulties. Business was quiet during the year but spinner takings were approximately the same as in 1931 and imports held up well. Currency fluctuations helped the Bremen market."

Busby, H.S. Competition in the field of other fibre characteristics. Cotton Trade Jour. 13(23): 3,4. June 3, 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Cotton compared with silk and rayon in the vogue for shiny-surfaced materials.

Busby, H.S. The textile industry faces the future. What will the 1933-34 season bring to the cotton manufacturing centers? What will be the effect of the present conditions on developments to come? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 27,92. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

The situation and outlook in the American cotton industry.

Can a cotton agreement with Japan be reached? Bargaining counters examined. Manchester Guardian Com. 26(676): 423. June 3, 1933. (Published at Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Reply to article by Barnard Ellinger, in Manchester Guardian Commercial for May 13, 1933, regarding proposed conference between Lancashire and Japan on the cotton situation.

Canada makes clothes for Canada. Dominion mills manufacture domestics for their own consumption. This demand supports a substantial personnel and a well-balanced industry. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 42, 82. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Copeland, M.T., and Learned, E.P. Merchandising of cotton textiles; methods and organization. 92p. Boston, [1933] (Division of research. Business research studies no.1, Harvard university, Graduate school of business administration, Bureau of business research)

"The main points brought out in this survey can be summed up briefly as follows: From the merchandising standpoint, the cotton industry is a series of industries of manifold variety and complexity. The manufacture of cotton cloth is conducted most economically on a mass-production basis. The uses of cotton cloth are so diverse, however, that a high degree of specialization in merchandising is needed to secure adaptation of the products to the requirements

of the different markets and to meet the time schedules of the numerous users."

A digest by the authors appears in Textile Research 3(8): 404-413. June 1933.

Reviewed in Textile Weekly 11(273): 331. May 26, 1933. (To be continued)

Summarized in Textile World 83(6): 908-909. May 1933.

Cox, A.B. The South lives by cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 14, 82. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

In discussing the present status of the cotton industry in the southern United States the author says: "Cotton problems may be classified as immediate, emergency problems, involving the economic existence of those now in the business, and the long-time, or more fundamental problems of comparative advantages with competing cotton-growing regions of the World or with other commodities. The immediate or emergency problem has many angles, but may be summarized in the two words, 'price level.'"

Ellinger, Barnard. Japan's Indian tariff problem. Manchester Guardian Com. 26(676): 423. June 3, 1933. (Published at Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Discusses the plan for a conference between British and Japanese industrialists regarding the cotton situation.

Ellsworth, D.W. Record increase in cotton consumption causes sharp rise in business index. Annalist 41 (1065): 827-828, charts. June 16, 1933. (Published by New York Times Co., Times Square, New York. N.Y.)

"The main factors which started the recent increase in textile manufacturing activity were, of course, price increases resulting from currency depreciation, efforts to anticipate the processing tax feature of the Farm Relief Act and efforts to forestall restrictions on output which may result from the Industrial Recovery Bill."

Freschi, Alessandro. Italy feels secure in the future. In spite of reductions in takings by Italian mills, particularly in the quality grades, the [cotton] industry is prospering. Exports are diminishing but optimism and cooperation create a good feeling. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th) 13(21): 39, 83. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Frio. Fabrikation und gestehungskosten von azetat-seide. Kunstseide 15(1): 6-9. Jan.1933. (Published by H.Jentgen, Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Drake-strasse 45, Berlin-Lichterfeld-W., Germany)

Manufacture and cost of production of acetate rayon.

"After a general discussion of the present prices of acetate rayon as compared with viscose rayon, the principles of modern acetate manufacture are given in more detail, and the production costs are specified and calculated."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(4): A235. Apr. 1933.

Garside, A.H. The world prefers American. When price and character permit, American cotton is bought by foreign as well as domestic spinners. Figures prove the truth of this author's assertion. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.7th) 13(21): 36, illus., table, 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Table: World consumption of American and foreign cotton, 1928-1932.

Gt.Brit.Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in Japan to December 31st, 1932. With annexes on Formosa and Korea. Report by G.B.Sansom and D.W. Kermode. 132 p., tables. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1933.

Cotton yarns and cotton textiles: p.47-54. Imports of raw cotton; spindleage and rate of curtailment of output; yarn output; piecegoods exports; exports to China and to other countries; future outlook.

Honold, J. Switzerland demands the best. Even with many mills on the part-time basis there has been no reduction in quality of the Swiss textiles nor in the industry's demand for the best staple. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed. 7th) 13(21): 43, 90. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Indian mills' "fight for existence." Indian Textile Jour. 43(511): 238-239. Apr.1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)

Report of annual general meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on Apr. 5, 1933. Includes speeches by H.P. Mody and Ahmed F. Currimbhoy.

The Indian textile industry, the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act 1932, and municipal assessment of cotton mills were among subjects discussed.

Joshi, C.B. India wants American cotton. Larger mills, in which quality and staple length are paramount, prefer the American staple, when the price differential is removed. Majority of demand is for hand weaving and spinning for which Indian cotton is suitable. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 40, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Levy, Benas. Baumwolle und baumwollindustrie in Ostindien, Japan und China. 48 p., illus. Berlin, L. Schöttlander, 1930.

Cotton and cotton industry in East India, Japan and China.

Lyons, Carl. Sweden buys by bale. Hand to mouth purchases made in European markets where each bale can be seen and sampled. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed., 7th) 13(21): 41. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Midgley, T. The rise of the cotton trade. How Bolton became the centre of fine spinning. Manchester Guardian Com. (Bolton no.): 17-19. May 27, 1933. (Published at Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Oldham [England] as a weaving centre. "The home of velveteens." Textile Weekly 11(272): 307, 309, illus. May 19, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Oldham---hub of the cotton spinning trade. World's largest producer of coarse yarns. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2302): 343. Apr. 28, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"Foundations of the textile industry--VII."
Description of industry at Oldham, England.

Pape, G.H. Germany eyes the world. The textile industry, like most others in this country, is waiting for general conditions to alter. Tariffs, debts and other international problems must be solved. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed., 7th) 13(21): 41. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Quality for Norway. Small textile industry requires high grade cotton for local demand. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 45. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Includes short history of the cotton industry in Norway. "The first cotton spinning mill, namely Haldens Bomuldsspinderi & Vaeveri, Halden, was established in 1813."

Reichenheim, J.O. Die wirtschaftliche bedeutung von Barcelona. 71p., illus. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1933. (Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für meereskunde an der Universität Berlin...neue folge B. Historisch-volkswirtschaftliche reihe. hft.8)

"Literaturverzeichnis": p.71.

Cotton industry: p.46-50.

Port of Barcelona: p.59-69.

Reinhardt, Jean. France is optimistic despite 1932. Precarious situations abounded during the last year but the industry as a whole is in excellent condition and it still likes the better grades of American cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th) 13(21): 38, 78, table. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Schnitger, D. Holland's situation is critical. Decline in exports is keenly felt since the demand for home consumption is far too small to meet the needs of a highly-g geared industry. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed.,7th) 13(21): 44, 94. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Review of the Dutch cotton industry in 1932, and prospects for 1933. "The import of raw cotton from America will still further decline as spinners being in want of yarn orders will have to work short time."

Skliar, Robert. The textile world moves forward. Cotton manufacturing position improves in Europe and the Orient. England, China and India march onward and the cause is sensitivity to market opportunity. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 9-10, 103, 108, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Sloan, G.A. Milady's use of cotton soars. Improved quality plus style promotion bring mounting sales. Fields for cotton consumption steadily expanded by careful studies. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 26, 90, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Work of the Cotton-Textile Institute in promoting utilization of cotton.

Sperl, Hermann. Austria overcomes its difficulties. So sound is its textile industry that despite tariffs and a score of other troubles, Austria has kept up business chiefly by controlled curtailment of production. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 44. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Stability in English textiles. The cotton world's most important customer, the British industry fluctuates little. Quality marks its goods and soundness features its developments. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 37, 98. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Thompson, G.H. Oldham--its past, progress and industries. Textile Weekly 11(272): 289, 291, 293-294, illus. May 19, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate,

Manchester, England)

History of Oldham, England, as a cotton-manufacturing center.

Supply and Movement

British cotton growing association. Twenty-eighth annual report for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1932. Brit. Cotton Growing Assoc. Pub. 120, 60 p. illus. Manchester, Eng. May 1933.

Reports on cotton cultivation in colonies and protectorates of the British Empire.

Callander, W.F., and Childs, V.C. Why figures sometimes lie. Unusual conditions in some years absolutely upset the experience basis for adjusting data to make government reports, What happened in 1932? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 24-25, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Methods of the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Includes illustration of the crop meter used in estimating acreage.

Coker, David. Breeding cotton scientifically. Experts are continually improving the quality of cotton. How and why is of interest to every cotton man. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 19, 88. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

The value of breeding cotton so as to produce staple lengths required by mill demand. Advance in scientific breeding "will not be permanent unless the work of the scientific cotton breeder is constantly reflected into production."

Cotton growing in British domains. The Empire and India now a sure standby. Textile Weekly 11(274): 355-356, tables. June 2, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

A summary of the reports of the British Cotton Growing Association, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Cotton-growing in Shansi. Chinese Econ. Bul. 21(25): 337-340. Dec. 17, 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)

"Today the total area under cotton is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 mow, [1/6 acre] the output in a normal year reaching a total value of Tls.15,000,000. Large tracts of land in the Feng valleys formerly devoted to cereals are now turned into cotton-fields, and it is estimated that while the profit in growing cereals per mow

was about \$2.80, the cultivation of cotton brings in \$4.80."

Demidov, A.P. Russia's cotton is not gaining ground. Soviet methods have not accomplished desired results. Inefficiency in operations hampers constructive efforts. Possibilities are great but are not being realized. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 32, 91, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Principal varieties, methods of production, and government control are discussed.

Egan, J.T. What cotton grows where in the United States. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 15-17, 84-87, 104-105, 113, 118, maps. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"Students and experts throughout the world have searched eagerly for a comprehensive analysis of the cotton producing regions of America. This masterly and detailed survey solves their problem" - Editorial note.

Includes 10 maps showing areas producing 20 percent or more of cotton with various staple lengths, 1928/29-1931/32. Maps and discussion are based on the work of the Grade and Staple Estimates project of the Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Empire cotton growing corporation. Report of the twelfth annual general meeting. 5p. [Manchester, 1933]

"The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Corporation was held at the offices of the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester on Friday, 26th May, 1933."

Empire cotton growing progress. Largest crops on record last year. Output well maintained in most countries despite low values. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2306): 412. chart. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, Eng.)

Based on reports of British Cotton Growing Association and Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Chart shows production of cotton (in bales of 400 lbs. each) 1912-1932.

Haddon, J.W. What about Brazil? An enormous yield from unfertilized acreage is offset only by carelessness and lack of knowledge. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 35, 96. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The Federal government and some state govern-

ments are encouraging their farmers, through specific aids, to make cotton a part of their crop programs. The results are not flattering, but a leaven has been introduced that will eventually make Brazil one of the leading cotton exporting nations of the world."

Haphazard and primitive, China lags. A potential producer of major importance with a peculiar staple well suited to mixture spinning, the nation of the Dragon is held back by ancient methods. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed., 7th) 13(21): 34, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

India. Dept. of commercial intelligence and statistics. Estimates of area and yield of principal crops in India, 1931-32. 54 p. Calcutta, 1933.
Cotton yields: p.17-18, 39.

Johnson, E.H. What limits the growth of cotton? Why are the limiting boundaries of important growing localities where they are? What features the growing characteristics of these regions? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 12-13, 82, charts. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Analysis of shifts in production in the United States based on charts, compiled by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, from the U.S. Census, as follows: Fig. 1. Showing cotton production, average 1903-07.-Fig. 2. Showing the average distribution of cotton production, average 1925-29. - Fig. 3. Showing the distribution of gain in cotton production between the periods 1903-07 and 1925-29. - Fig. 4. Showing the distribution of losses in production between 1903-07 and 1925-29.

"It is in the Southwest proper...that the great gains have been made in production; seasonal factors of weather, insects, and plant diseases are very important in influencing both Texas and Oklahoma."

McWhorter, C.C. Grade, staple length, and tenderability of cotton produced in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta., Cur. Farm Econ. 6(3): 70-72, chart, table. June 1933. (Published at Stillwater, Okla.)

Mehta, C.B. India's position in world markets sound. Relative smallness of crop and carryover make for excellence in standing. Review of the year shows reasons why price was maintained at comparatively good levels. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 30, 94, tables. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The production of Indian cotton, according to

official estimate, in 1931-32 was 4,064,000 bales, which was the lowest since 1921-22."

Predin, O. Obostrenie krizica v khlopkovom proizvodstve SASSh. Agrarnye Problemy 11/12: 110-120. tables. 1931. (Published by Mezhdunarodnyi Agrarnyi Institut, Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Sharpening of the crisis in cotton growing in U.S.A.

Sanders, J.T. Can the world do without American cotton? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 28-29, 89, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

A study of world production areas.

"Much of the information given in this paper was the result of a study [the author] made for the Farm Mortgage Conference Group, consisting of fourteen insurance companies."

Stempowski, Jean. France seeks her own cotton. Some day, French Africa hopes to supply the textile needs of all France. Experts are developing farming-ginning-shipping centers to that end. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 34, 78, table. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Table gives total bales on irrigated and non-irrigated land in Algeria, Morocco, W.Africa and Equatorial Africa, 1904/05-1932/33.

Stewart, J.L. Price trend slows production in Africa. Governments seeking to increase cotton acreage in all parts of continent but economic conditions react unfavorably. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 31. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"A few areas can just about meet costs of production at present prices, but most operations have been unprofitable in the last two years, even to the extent of forcing some estate companies out of business and seriously embarrassing others. British territories account for most of the African commercial cotton crop produced outside of Egypt." Gives figures for production of the last several years in principal African regions.

Stewart, J.L. South America is moving to the fore. Nations vying for increased cotton production, with varied staples and yields. Low prices and ignorance of modern methods are holding these nations back. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 35, 93. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

What caused the carryover? Official report. Cotton Digest 5(30): 6-7. June 10, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Release from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"After a brief post-war slump, cotton prices recovered and soared again to high levels. The farm price in December, 1923, was 32 cents a pound. This was an incentive to production that not even the states most heavily infested with the weevil could resist...All told our cotton acreage increased from 30,509,000 acres in 1921 to 47,087,000 acres in 1926." Acreage control is recommended.

Wilcox, E. V. The land of cotton. Country Gent. 103(7): 8-9. illus. July 1933. (Published by Curtis Publishing Co., Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author surveys the world cotton situation and concludes that the United States must continue to produce 50 to 60 percent of the world supply.

Willie, J. Sobre el viaje de inspeccion de los algodones en el Valle de Piura. Peru Ministerio de Fomento, Dirección Agricultura y Ganaderia Boletin 2(6/8): 374-382, illus. Lima, 1932.

Concerning the tour of inspection of cotton in the valley of the Piura.

Winschuh, Josef. Die bedeutung der japanischen export-offensive. Wirtschaftsdienst 18(12): 381-383. Mar. 24, 1933. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg, 16, Germany)

Significance of the Japanese export offensive.

"This article stresses the danger to European trade of Japanese competition, particularly in the rayon industry. The low cost of Japanese rayon goods is ascribed to the fact that the industry started with all the latest improvements with no period of trial and error. Wages are also lower and hours longer than in Europe, the family being the unit of labour and the wages being paid to the head of the family. Statistics are given showing the increase of production in the rubber shoe and rayon industries. The export of canvas shoes with rubber soles has increased in value from 1.5 million yen in 1925 to 19.7 mill. in 1932, and the production of rayon has grown from 3.2 mill.lb. in 1925 to 53 mill. lb. in the first eight months of 1932."- Jour. Textile Inst. 24(5): A299. May 1933.

Ziegler, A.C. Quality or quantity is Egypt's problem. Enormous tracts can be opened to cotton in Egypt but to what kinds of cotton? Recent decisions to stress increased production of shorter staples lend interest and color to a study of the regions and

their types of cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 33, 89. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Prices

Boquet, P. Yarn cost: variation with price of raw cotton. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(4): A236. Apr. 1933. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)
Abstract of article in Revue Textile 30: 887-889, 959-967. 1932.

"The amount, e , by which the price of raw cotton exceeds the basis varies with the quality. Attempts to reduce the cost of yarns by using cotton of lower price often fail on account of diminished production and increased waste. To illustrate the influence of the value of e on the cost price of yarn, a study is made of the costs of 28's warp...The cost price of the yarn is obtained by adding a quantity, E , to the basis...The variation of E with the value of e and S [where S represents the costs of operating 1,000 spindles and e relates to 50 kg. of raw cotton] is studied and shown graphically. It is concluded that reductions in the total cost of a yarn must be effected chiefly through reductions in costs of processing."

Copeland, M.T. Raw material prices and business conditions. 56p. Boston, [1933] (Division of research. Business research studies no.2. Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research)

Cotton: p.31-34.

Davis, J.S. An evaluation of the present economic position of agriculture by regions and in general. I. Prices of farm products. Jour. Farm Econ. 15(2): 247-254, charts. Apr. 1933. (Published at 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

"Read at a joint meeting of the American Farm Economic Association and the American Statistical Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1932."

Discussion by O.C.Stine: p.254-259.

"Of the group indexes, cotton and cottonseed showed the most striking declines, from 146 to 37."

Illustrated by charts made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Ellsworth, J.O. Texas farm prices. A comparison of prices to the farmer and at the central markets for the principal commodities sold by Texas farmers.

Tex.Technol. Col. Bul.7(6): 13-27, illus., tables. Dec.1931. (Published at Lubbock,Tex.)

"The present study includes prices in terms of dollars or cents per unit, index numbers of prices in terms of a base period, and index numbers of purchasing power."

The price of cotton: p.18-19. "The cotton crop is the source of about four and one-half times as many dollars to Texas agriculture as beef which is the next enterprise in importance."

Liverpool and the price of cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 61. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"This great English futures market establishes all spot-cotton prices in the British Isles and, during the winter and spring, leads New York in price changes. The trends of this trading center, its rules and requirements are here clearly analyzed."

Trapp, B. Can you forecast the price of cotton? Cotton Trade Jour.(Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 67-68, 106, 115, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The author of this article shows how he has done it and how it can be done. Fluctuations of the market he believes, can be successfully predicted, but it takes study."-Editorial note.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Cook, J.M. Bringing cotton to the mills. How Oldham spindles are fed. Textile Weekly 11(272): 295, 297, illus. May 19, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

A discussion, based on experiences of the author in Manchester, of the functions of the cotton merchant. A description of futures trading is included.

Furst, G.A. German mills are hedging in Bremen. The Bremen futures market is being used more and more by spinners and weavers as it has become exceedingly safe. Trading has held up well during the past year and optimism is felt for the future. Cotton Trade Jour.(Internal.ed.,7th)13(21): 64, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

[Moreland, P.A.] How cotton is bought. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr.47(24): 18. June 15, 1933. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Extracts from address at meeting of agents, superintendents and managers of mills in New England and

New York State at Boston recently.

Plauche, Henry. The revised premium rule at New Orleans. The changes effected last year, at the suggestion of the American cotton shippers [association], caused much discussion and brought opposition from some manufacturers. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internat'l. ed., 7th) 13(21): 63. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"A rule of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange pertaining to the future contract, which caused much discussion during 1932, was the one relative to premiums for staple cotton tendered on contracts."

Wright, J.W., and Cheatham, R.J. American cotton-tare practices and problems. A preliminary report. 73 p., tables, mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of cotton marketing, April 1933.

Appendix A: Abstract of state laws relating to cotton-tare: p. 58-61.

Appendix B: Abstract of tare rules of cotton exchanges and trade associations: p. 61-73.

Zerollo, G.M. Controllers know market. The true cotton controller has representatives in each market who know and thoroughly understand the peculiarities of that particular locality. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internat'l. ed., 7th) 13(21): 59, 102, 116. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Services and Facilities

Ashburn, T.Q. What of the waterways competition? Shall the nation allow its billion and a half dollars to be charged off as a loss or will they be utilized in developing the transportation of the nation. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internat'l. ed., 7th) 13(21): 69. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

A plea for waterway development.

Bennett, Alonzo. What does a warehouse do? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internat'l. ed., 7th) 13(21): 65. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The place which an efficient warehousing service has come to occupy in the scheme of orderly marketing of cotton is described and applied to the local and general problems it is designed to handle."

Berkeley, R.B. Insurance is vital to cotton marketing. In storage, in transit from field to textile plant, cotton is protected by insurance. Buyers, shippers and bankers demand coverage as the staple moves along its road to the mills. Cotton Trade Jour. (Inter-

natl.ed.,7th)13(21): 66, 99, 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Cartwright, H.Y. The new freight broker. Changes in methods of operation and in financing during the past year have brought about many innovations in the duties of the forwarding agent. Cotton Trade Jour.(Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 58. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Diboll, C.C.,jr. The cotton warehouse goes modern. Up-to-date methods of handling stored cotton, in, into and out of warehouses have brought this industry among those which are seriously aiding the cotton merchant, broker, shipper and banker. Cotton Trade Jour.(Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 65, 80, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Downs, L.A. Cotton grew up with the railroads. Cotton Trade Jour.(Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 60. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The president of a great rail system points the parallel in growth between the cotton industry and the railway transportation of the nation. Regional coverage and territorial consolidation, he says, made the staple a world commodity."

The East India association. Cotton Trade Jour.(Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 64. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The cotton trade of Bombay is governed entirely by this body which regulates and arbitrates in all activities."

Ferguson, A.H. New Bedford becomes a cotton port. Cotton Trade Jour.(Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 72, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Storage facilities and other advantages of New Bedford, Mass., as a cotton port.

Financing raw cotton imports. How the banks assist. Textile Weekly 11(273): 340. May 26, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of paper by Peter Forrester read before the Oldham Mill Secretaries' and Salermen's Association.

McWhorter, C.C. Highways vs. railways. State decisions, in many cases confirmed by Supreme Court rulings, have shown the way for constructive measures which a state may apply to truck competition with railroads. Public policy dictates the decisions, as is shown herein. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th) 13(21): 59, 103. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

The author states that this article is not "a discussion of the legal phases of the highway transportation problem. Rather, it will deal with the practical phase of co-ordinating highway and railroad transportation."

The port of Manchester and cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 53, 111. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"Central selling rooms and new waterway system have brought this great English city to the fore in the cotton trade and have kept her there. Proximity to textile mills has been a great boon to trade. American cotton imports increase greatly."

Reeves, Alfred. What are trucks doing for cotton? Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 62, illus. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"In price, in facility and in regularity of service, this comparatively new transportation system is offering terrific competition to the railroads. Here the newest aid to shippers is analyzed and its problems discussed."

To study Poland, see Gdynia. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 42, 84. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"A good picture of the state of business in Poland is exhibited by examination of its principal trading port, Gdynia."

Who trades in Havre and how? This futures market is used chiefly for price making and for hedging on the part of the spinners. The rules are stringent and the operations unique. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed., 7th)13(21): 63. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The Havre market for trading in cotton for future delivery is a sort of dual organization. One phase of it is concerned with the actual trading in contracts, the brokers' side of it; and the clearing-house bank (Caisse de Liquidation) is the merchants' side. Theoretically, these have an entirely different membership."

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Amthor testing instrument co., inc. New tensile strength tester. Instruments 6(5): 103, illus. May 1933. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

[The Arkwrights, inc.] A study of the 1932 cotton crop. Textile Bul.44(15): 3-4, tables. June 8, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Based on answers to a questionnaire which was sent to a large number of mills.

Conclusions were reached as follows: "The upland crop for 1932 compares very favorably with the crop of 1931 and former years. The Carolina staple crop of 1932 compares very favorably with the 1931 crop which was the best in several years. The Delta crop for 1932 is much better than the 1931 crop but it is not up to the average of former years."

Atsuki, Katsumoto, and Ishiwara, Masanori. The minute structure of cotton fiber. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus., Japan, Suppl.Binding 36(4): 221B. Apr.1933. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi,Tokyo, Japan)

"The minute structure of the wall of cotton fiber was investigated by means of microscopical observation on the swollen fiber and X-ray analysis. It is observed that the so-called fibrils wind up as spiral in the direction of the principal axis of the fiber making an angle of 90° in average in right and left handed, and that the micelles take the position in the fibril lying their main axis perpendicularly to the axis of fibril. It is also discussed how the cellulose molecule and micelles are deposited on the wall of the fiber."- Abstract of the original communication in Japanese.

Atsuki, Katsumoto, and Ishiwara, Masanori. Size of the micelle and colloidal particle of cellulose nitrate. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus., Japan, Suppl. Binding 36(4): 220B-221B, table. Apr. 1933. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunochi, Tokyo, Japan)

Abstract from the original communication.

"Two kinds of cellulose nitrate were prepared, the one No.C being a nitrate of N 11.58% of a normal cotton cellulose, the other No.D being a nitrate of N 11.56% of hydrolysed cellulose by sulphuric acid. The cellulose nitrate were dissolved in acetone respectively to a very dilute solution as 1×10^{-2} - 10^{-3} g of solute being contained in one cc. and the numbers of the coagulated particles appeared as the solution were added with water were counted under the slit-ultramicroscope. The numbers of the particles in the field were 4--9 in average."

Atsuki, Katsumoto, and Ishiwara, Massanori. Studies on esterification of cellulose and cellulose esters. Report 4. The selective absorption of the component of mixed acid by cellulose nitrate. Jour. Soc.Chem.

Indus., Japan, Suppl.Binding 35(12): 587B-591B, tables. Dec.1932. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

"In the nitration of cotton fibre with a mixture of nitrate acid, sulphuric acid, and water, experiments show that the ratio $H_2SO_4:HNO_3$ becomes less as the mixed acid diffuses into the fibre. It is considered that nitric acid has a greater diffusion velocity than sulphuric acid, and is absorbed selectively by cellulose nitrate in virtue of the same polar group. In the opinion of the authors, the dilution of the mixed acid in diffusing into the fibre, and the establishment of an equilibrium between the dilute absorbed acid and the spent acid outside the fibre, are the principal causes of the impossibility of obtaining true trinitrate of cellulose."-Jour. Textile Inst.24(4): A229. Apr.1933.

Beck, Anton. Welche richtlinien hat der baumwollspinner bei garnreklamationen über schnittiges (spitziges) garn zwecks abhilfe zu beachten? Spinner und Weber 51(19): 1-3. May 12, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Discusses factors which influence the evenness of yarn.

Causes of spontaneous combustion. Wool Rec. and Textile World 43(1241): 431,437. Feb.23,1933. (Published at 10 Booth St., Bradford, Eng.)

"Self-ignition of cotton, wool, or waste may begin through oxidation. Vegetable fibres are readily combustible, but not readily oxidised except when oils are present. Recovered textile fibres and blended material are more dangerous than wool as regards liability to self-ignition. The danger is discussed of spontaneous combustion from wool oils and from mineral oils, from static or frictional electricity, and from the use of sulphur blacks in dyeing cotton. Mention is made of defects arising from oil stains and of methods for their removal."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(4): A227. Apr.1933.

Davidson, G. F. The determination of the hydrogen ion concentration of hypochlorite solutions with the glass electrode. (a) The dissociation constant of hypochlorous acid. (b) The pH variations of hypochlorite solutions during the bleaching of cotton. Jour. Textile Inst.24(5): T185-T206, illus. May 1933. (Published at 16 St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Dobry, A., and Duclaux, M.J. Constitution de la cellulose et de ses dérivés (1). III.Solutions solides et teinture. Bulletin de la Société Chimique de France (ser.4)51(9): 1172-1177. Sept. 1932. (Published at

44, Rue de Rennes, Paris 6, France)

Constitution of cellulose and its derivatives.
III. Strong solutions and dyeing.

"The results provide the basis for a method usable in conjunction with x-ray analysis for studies of structure." -Chem.Abs.27(5): 1163. Mar.10,1933.

Farr, W.K. Cotton fibres. III.Cell divisions in the epidermal layer of the ovule subsequent to fertilization. Contrib.Boyce Thompson Inst.Plant Research 5(2): 167-172. illus. Apr./June 1933. (Published at Yonkers, N.Y.)

"Typical stages of nuclear and cell division in the epidermal layer of the cotton ovule subsequent to the date of flowering are presented in the form of photomicrographs. Additional illustrations suggest the possibility that daughter cells of such divisions may take part in the formation of cottonseed fibres."-Summary.

Hardy, J.I. Determination of fibre fineness. A rapid method using a new cross-sectioning device. Textile Research 3(8): 381-387, illus. June 1933. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

The device originated in experiments in measuring wool fibres.

Harris, H. A. Growth and character of cotton. Textile Colorist 55(654): 394. June 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Based on article on stapling by G.G.Clegg.

Jenkins, W.J. Analyzing cellulose. Its structural advantages. Plastic Prod.9(3): 104-105. May 1933. (Published at Pittsfield, Mass.)

Paper presented at combined meeting of London Section and Plastic Group of the British Society of Chemical Industry, Mar.6,1933. The subject of the meeting was "Plastics with special reference to cellulose material."

Larose, Paul. The structure of textile fibres. Soc. Chem.Indus.Jour.52(14): 303-304. Apr.7, 1933. (Published at 46,Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.2, England)

Abstract of paper read at meeting of the Ottawa Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Mar.16, 1933.

Lipowsky, E. Veränderungen des baumwollstaples durch die verarbeitung von öffener bis einschliessl. karde unter berücksichtigung verschiedener kardierungen. Spinner und Weber 51(14): 1-3, illus. Apr. 7,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Changes in cotton staple from the process of opening through the card with consideration to

various cardings.

Lüdtke, Max. Ueber die organisation der pflanzlichen zellmembran. Cellulosechemie 13(11): 169-175, illus. Nov.6,1932. (Published at Otto Elsner Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Oranienstrasse 140-142, Berlin S 42, Germany)

To be continued.

The structure of plant cell walls.

Includes discussion of the structure of the cotton hair.

Mullin, C.E. Friction marks in dyeing cotton goods. Textile Colorist 55(654): 369-370. June 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"Friction marks in cotton piece goods dye a deeper shade than the surrounding material...This unevenness is entirely due to the peculiar microstructure of the cotton fiber and the exposure of its interior structure to the dye liquor, due to the mechanical injury or abrasion of the normal ribbon-like fiber."

Nakashima, T., and Nakahara, F. Zellstoff und seine rohmateriellen. II Mitteilung. Acetylierung des zellstoffes. Cellulose Indus.8(11): 38-40, table. Nov.1932. (Published by Cellulose Institute, Dept. of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan)

"Abstracts from the Transactions."

Original article in Japanese appears on p.263-266.

Cellulose and its raw materials. II.Acetylation of cellulose.

"Viscosity, Cu no. and soly. indicate that ordinary paper cellulose is as suitable as the raw material for cellulose acetate as are cotton and tissue paper."-Chem.Abs.27(8): 2030. Apr.20,1933.

Nopitsch,M. Beitrag zum nachweis von schimmel auf baumwolle und von wollschädigungen im allgemeinen. Mel-liand Textilberichte 14(3): 139-142, illus. Mar.1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Contribution to the information on mildew on cotton and on wool injuries in general.

"The author describes the use of lactophenol-Cotton Blue solution for the detection of mildew on cotton goods and for the detection of injury of wool by fungi, bacteria, alkalis, or acids. Photo-micrographs are given."-Jour.Textile Inst.24(5): A282. May 1933.

Okada, Hazime, Hayakawa, Eizi, and Umeda, Zenza. Zur kenntnis der sulfitkochung mit besonderer beruecksichtigung der viskositäetseigenschaften des zell-

stoffs. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus., Japan, Suppl. Binding 36 (4): 219B-220B. Apr. 1933. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Toyko, Japan)

Abstract of the original communication in Japanese.

Study of the sulphite boil with particular attention to the viscose nature of cellulose.

Parsons, H.L. The determination of the acetyl content of carbohydrate acetates. Jour.Textile Inst.24(4): T167-T173, illus. Apr.1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"The determination of the acetyl content of carbohydrate acetates is an operation of some importance for industrial as well as for purely academic purposes. From the point of view of the textile industry it is important, first, in the control of the manufacture of acetate rayon and of 'immunised' cotton, and secondly, in the control of the finishing processes involving the partial or complete hydrolysis of these materials. There is thus a need for an examination of methods that may be used for the purpose; the present paper describes a method that has some advantages over those now in common use."- Summary and theory of the determination.

The method described relies on "the hydrolysis of the acetylated carbohydrate by means of sulphuric acid."

Pomfret, H. Cotton yarn testing. Ascertaining counts and strength. Textile Weekly 11(273): 341. May 26, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"In a lecture to the Blackburn Managers' Association."

Raport fabriki "Novyi khlopok." Za Novoe Volokno 3(4-5): 3. Apr.-May 1932. (Published at 26, Varshavskoe Shosse, 9, Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Factory report on "New cotton."

Sakurada, Ichiro. Ueber die kinetik der acetylierung von cellulosefasern. III.Mitteilung. Jour.Soc. Chem. Indus., Japan, Suppl.Building 36(5): 280B-282B, illus. May 1933. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Abstract from the original communication in Japanese.

The kinetics of acetylation of cellulose fibers. Part III.

Schiefer, H.F. The flexometer, an instrument for evaluating the flexural properties of cloth and similar materials. U.S.Dept.Com., Bur. Standards Jour. Re-

search 10(5): 647-657, illus. May 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

"Typical results obtained with the flexometer for silk and cotton fabrics and for paper and sheet rubber are shown and discussed." Flexural properties are "related to the stiffness and creaseability of cloth and effect the sensations which contribute to the psychological qualities of 'handle' or 'feel' and the 'drape' of fabrics."

Also in Textile Research 3(8): 388-403, illus. June 1933.

Scientific cotton stapling. Application of modern methods. Textile Weekly 11(273): 333, illus. May 26, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Illustrates and discusses the Baer stapling apparatus.

Selecting the raw material. Applying inherited skill. Textile Weekly 11(272): 299, illus. May 19, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Illustrates method of stapling cotton. Photographs from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Szymanek, Joseph, and Roehrich, O. Contribution a l'étude structurale de la fibre de coton. Coton et Culture Cotonnière, 7(3): 133-162, illus. Dec.1932. (Published at 34 Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)

Contribution to the study of the structure of the cotton fiber.

Bibliographie: p.161-162.

Theories of cotton structure. Explanations of the properties of cotton which form the basis of modern research. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.22(10): 299-300. May 8, 1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"Based very largely on a paper by F.T.Pierce... supplemented by ideas from other sources and comments by the present writer, in order to bring some of the points into line with later work."

Ti, F.Y. Primary study of the grading of long staple cotton, Lingo-Pao variety. Agr.Assoc. China Jour. no.105/106: 29-44. Nov.1932. (Published at Shanghai, China)

In Chinese.

Walker, A.C. Effect of atmospheric humidity and temperature on the relation between moisture content and electrical conductivity of cotton. Jour. Textile Inst.24(4): T145-T160, illus. Apr.1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"The data to be given in this paper show the effect of successive equilibrium humidity cycles on the relation between (a) relative humidity and moisture content; (b) insulation resistance and relative humidity; and (c) insulation resistance and moisture content, for raw and water-boiled cotton at constant temperature (25° C.)"

Work in connection with the above paper was carried out in the Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc., New York, N.Y.

Yarns without twist. A recent Lancashire development. Textile Weekly 11(274): 363, illus. June 2, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"The principle of the present process is simple. The thin sliver of parallel fibres, on emerging from the drawing rollers, is passed on to an endless band carrying an adhesive. A roller, to which a lateral motion has been imparted, rotates in contact with the band, thus thoroughly coating the fibres and collecting them together. The thread is then dried and wound. British Patent 361,037 covers the process."

Zalkind, B.J. Spinning instruments of scientific character enter the textile mill. Textile World 83(7): 1091. June 1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"Abstract of a paper read on Lowell Textile Institute Alumni Day."

"The day of guessing in the manufacture of cotton yarns is passing. Some time ago the strength tester entered the mill and eventually won wide recognition. Now, rather suddenly, we have the roving tester, the sliver tester, and the roll-spacing determinator. The microscope is establishing its importance."

Technology of Manufacture

Clark, J.A. Water as applied in finishing cotton piece goods. Cotton [Atlanta] 97(6): 31-35, illus. June 1933. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

The first in a series of articles.

Eichler, W.G. Yarn tension in ring spinning. Fibre and Fabric 86(2523): 10-14, illus. June 10, 1933. (Published at 465 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.)

Johnstone, T.W. Temperature, ventilation and humidification in Indian textile mills, with reference to wet kata thermometer cooling powers. Indian Textile Jour. 43(511): 249-253, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India.)

"An extract from a paper recently read before the

Bombay European Textile Association."

Koelsch. Die staubgefährdung bei der baumwollebearbeitung. Archiv für Gewerbepathologie und Gewerbehygiene 3: 339-411, illus. 1932. (Published by Julius Springer, Berlin, Germany)

The dust hazard in the cotton industry.

"The quantity of dust found in cotton mills may vary widely, as much depends on the kind and quality of the cotton, on the number of machines and the effectiveness of the exhaust ventilation. Chinese cotton gives off most dust. Among organic impurities in the dust are to be found the remains of seed pods and parts of fungi and an analysis of the dust from American cotton shows about 50% of SiO_2 , and of the dust from Egyptian cotton about 29%. Some of this was sand...The author investigated the health of 34 workers who had worked in the industry over ten years. These were examined clinically and by X-rays and in 19 nothing abnormal was found; in seven there was tuberculosis, but in none of these was there a family history of tuberculosis. and the remainder had bronchitis or difficulty of breathing. In no case were any changes found in the lungs resembling pneumoconiosis or pneumomycosis."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): A127. Feb. 1933.

Mumford, C.M., The problems of humidification. Few textile mills now without humidifier equipment--Represents money thrown away unless regularly checked for efficiency--Some details that require special attention. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 47(24): 9-10, 15. June 15, 1933. (Published at 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Part of a series of articles on "Plant upkeep."

Oldham at work. Through a cotton spinning mill. Textile Weekly 11(272): 303, 305, illus. May 19, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"A brief outline in non-technical language of the processes included under the general head of cotton spinning."

Includes chart. "Diagrammatic outline showing the chief processes in the manufacture of yarns and fabrics," p.300-301. Accompanied by explanatory outline, p.305.

Sashittal, N. N. Aktivin in desizing and bleaching. Indian Textile Jour. 43(511): 257-258, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)

Chemical constitution and general properties of aktivin for bleaching cotton goods.

[Southern textile association. Gaston county division]
Spinning combed yarn with longer drafts considered
in Gaston co. meeting. Textile World 83(7): 1098.
June 1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York,
N.Y.)

Meeting at Ranlo, N.C., May 11, 1933.

Spibey, Horace. The rate of cotton absorption by card
cylinder wire, and its effects on sliver and wastes.
Jour.Textile Inst.24(5): T212-T220, illus. May 1933.
(Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester,
England)

"The tests were performed under both laboratory
and mill conditions; the laboratory tests were con-
ducted on a mixing of American and Egyptian cottons
whose mean fibre length was 24.0 mm. and most fre-
quent length 25.9 mm., and the mill tests on an
American cotton with mean and most frequent lengths
of 20.2 and 24.1 mm. respectively."

A survey of spinning practice and results on print
cloth yarns. Cotton [Atlanta] 97 (6): 19-22, tables.
June 1933. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.)

Tables give information furnished by 23 southern
mills on 30s warp and 40s filling, in response to a
questionnaire.

"Technician". Two recent improvements in cotton tex-
tile machinery. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2305):
395, illus. May 19, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring
Gardens, Manchester, England.)

"The first is an oscillating brush, fitted between
the creel and measuring rollers, on the beaming frame.
The second is a patent mote and leaf trap for openers
and scutchers."

Terent'ev, A.I. K voprodu o priadenii kotonina sovmet-
no s khlopkom na angliiskikh mashinakh. Za Novoe
Volokno 3(4-5): 74-81, illus. Apr.-May 1932. (Pub-
lished at 26, Varshavskoe Shosse, 9, Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Settings for spinning kotonina together with cot-
ton on English machines.

Terent'ev, A.I. O rabote rovnitsu iz smeski kotonina s
khlopkom. Za Novoe Volokno 3(4-5): 82-89, illus. Apr.-
May 1932. (Published at 26, Varshavskoe Shosse, 9,
Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Roving from mixed kotonina and cotton.

Timofeevich, I.M. Priadenie kotonina kendyria v smesi
s khlopkom. Za Novoe Volokno 3(8-9): 78-87, tables.
Aug.-Sept.1932. (Published at 26, Varshavskoe Shosse,
9, Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Spinning mixings of kotonina, kendyr and cotton.

The Trumbach self-contained high draft combing unit. Advantages claimed for the ring grooved roller. Textile Mercury and Argus 38(2306): 413, illus. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, Eng.)

"A high drafting system, which, it is claimed, will draw piecings better than ordinary spinning and which can be applied to any existing machine without alteration to rollers, roller stands or cap bars, has been introduced by the firm of J. O. Whitaker (Accrington) Ltd." The salient features are outlined in this article.

Wilkinson, William. John Kay's invention. A review after two centuries. Textile Weekly 11(274): 364-365, 366. June 2, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"In a paper read at the Kay bi-centenary celebrations at Bury [England], May 27," 1933.

"In this review an attempt has been made to trace briefly the connexion between the machine which John Kay gave to the hand loom weavers of his day and the production of woven fabrics in the most modern manufacturing concern of any weaving centre in the world."

Technology of Consumption

American home economics association. When you buy sheets. 2d ed. rev. 5 p. Washington, D.C., [1932] (Consumer purchasing leaflet no.1)

Specifications for a good-wearing sheet are given.

Brooks, Jack. New use for cotton. South. Agr. 58(6): 13. June 1933. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

The "newer method of chemically treating cotton cloth to make it appear like silk is going to be of immense value, not only to the spinners, but to the producers of cotton."

Busby, H.S. Certain anomalies. Cotton Trade Jour. 13(25): 2. June 17, 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Discusses the significance of "the number and variety of imitations of cotton effects being made in other than cotton materials." The author states: "It must be apparent how important it is that a fabric preserve, intact, the essential features of these characteristics [texture, ornamentation and fibre character.] Fundamental to this condition, then, is that we shall not allow a single one of these characteristics to slip over into another form or to be so diffused that not even an accurate terminology can be applied to it,

let alone any retention of these active features and virtues that have given it origin and status over years of use and preferment."

Covell, B.S. An historical survey of coatings. Plastic Products 9(2): 56-58, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at 25 Spruce St., New York, N.Y.)

To be continued.

"Nitrocellulose lacquers made their appearance" about 1860. "These first lacquers, made of high viscosity cotton, were thick crude mixtures, used for the most part as clear coatings."

Frank, Lorena. Long live the king. Acco Press 11(6): 9-11. June 1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

"Prize winning theme in school contest sponsored by the Houston Press and Anderson, Clayton & Co. during National Cotton Week, May 15-20", 1933.

Describes many new uses for cotton.

Onogi, T. Japanese army headgear lining: efficiency. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(5): A282. May 1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of article in "Taiwan Igakkai Zasshi" 31: 97-99. 1932.

"The summer headgear of the Army in Formosa is made of the fibre of Pandanus tectorius. The author has investigated the degree of protection against heat afforded by these helmets and finds that a lining of white cotton cloth or flannel is the most effective means of lowering the air temperature inside of them."

Six years' service of cotton fabrics in bituminous roads. Amer. City 48(5): 11. May, 1933. (Published at 470 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"From a report of the Cotton-Textile Institute."

Mr. Charles H. Moorefield, State Highway Engineer of South Carolina, is quoted as to the results from using cotton fabric on South Carolina highways.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Ardashev, B.T. Chemical delinting of cottonseed and industrial utilization of the lint. Indus. and Engin. Chem. 25(5): 575-581, illus. May 1933. (Published by American Chemical Society, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.)

Literature cited: p.581.

Describes experiments conducted by the chemical laboratory of the Cotton Trust, U.S.S.R.

"In delinting cottonseeds by the gaseous hydrochloric acid process, complete removal of the lint

is accomplished with hydrochloric acid in quantity equal to 2 percent of the weight of the seed."-Conclusions.

Brown, A.H. Effects of sulphuric-acid delinting on cotton seeds. Bot. Gaz. 94(4): 755-770. illus. June 1933. (Published by University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Contribution from the Hull Botanical Laboratory 443.

Literature cited: p.769-770.

Cottonseed cake keeps its place in the wintering ration. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(24): 12-13. June 17, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

The results of a year's tests at the Nebraska College of Agriculture, as reported in "The Nebraska Farmer."

Crow, R.F. The cottonseed oil mill. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(22): 6. June 3, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Address delivered at the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association Convention, at Houston, Tex., May 24, 1933.

Contrasts conditions in the cottonseed oil industry today with those in 1918. The author states: "Our raw material is worth scarcely one-fourth what it was in 1918, so we must change our way of thinking to meet the new conditions. Efficiency of administration moves into first place and efficiency of manufacture moves into second place of importance."

Ingham, L.W. Fish meal versus cottonseed meal as a feed for dairy cows. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 342, 413-422 p., tables. College Park. December 1932.

"The total digestible protein in the ration being the same there was practically no difference in feeding value between the ration containing cottonseed meal and the ration containing fish meal whether compared on the basis of total milk and total butterfat or on the basis of butterfat test...The cost of the two meals would be the deciding factor in choosing between them"-Conclusions.

"The cost per ton of mixture was \$23.07 for the cottonseed meal ration and \$26.16 for the fish meal ration."

Meloy, G.S. The magnitude of cotton's by-products. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 70. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"Hundreds of articles from salad oil to cosmetics and from cattle feed to fountain pens made cotton-

seed ninth among the cash incomes from crops grown in the United States. Experts believe that in a few years it may even outstrip lint values themselves."

National cottonseed products association. Thirty-seventh annual convention...New Orleans, Louisiana, May 15 and 16, 1933. Official record of proceedings--printed for the association. Cotton Oil Press 17(2): 11-43. June 1933. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

Includes report of committees, resolutions, and addresses. Among addresses reported are those by G.S.Meloy, C.O. Moser, and Lois P. Dowdle.

Randolph, E.E., Grose, C.S., and Tucker, R.C. Experimental studies on the destructive distillation of cotton seed hulls. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 48(1): 26. Oct. 1932. (Published by University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C.)

Abstract.

"The recovery of AcOH from the distn. of cottonseed hulls was high enough to make the process attractive from a com. standpoint. The tar is hard drying, unusually resistant to reagents and solvents and high in phenol content."--Chem. Abs. 27(8): 2054. Apr. 20, 1933.

Texas cottonseed crushers association. Resume of 39th annual convention. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(23): 12-14. June 10, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Meeting at Houston, Tex., June 5-6, 1933.

Includes abstracts of addresses by A.L. Ward and Richard Kleberg.

Also in Cotton Oil Press 17(3): 19-20. July 1933.

Thornton, M.K. Experimental studies conducted at the A. & M. College of Texas during the year 1932-33. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(26): 4-5, 9, tables. June 24, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

"Delivered before the 39th annual meeting of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the 40th annual National Oil Mill Superintendents Association convention--held on different dates in Houston, Texas."

Tables show influence of sound hulls, sour hulls, oxidation and heat on color of refined cottonseed oil. Studies of the moisture content of cottonseed are described also.

Ward, A.L. Changing times and the cotton oil industry. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(22): 14-15, 18. June 3, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Address delivered at the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association Convention, Houston, Tex., May 26, 1933.

Mentions legislation affecting the cottonseed oil industry.

Ward, A.L. Cottonseed is taking its rightful place. Discovery and development of new products has added enormously to the value of cotton in the South. Thousands of men are employed and millions of dollars added to the cotton income by the processing of this once spurned by-product. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 71-102. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Discussion of numerous uses of cottonseed products. Chart shows products and uses as derived from linters, hulls, and meats.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Axley, Seth. A new castle for the farmer. Barron's 13(15): 3, 9. Apr. 10, 1933. (Published at 30 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.)

Discusses the probable effect of the pending farm relief legislation on the agricultural industry, including cotton.

Ballinger, R.A., and McWhorter, C.C. Acreage control and the law. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 58, 76. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"The Supreme Court has reviewed the matter unfavorably but still the trend to such activity continues and plans for restricting production go on."

A survey of legislation affecting the cotton industry in the United States and in foreign countries. In addition to acreage control measures, legislation referring to transportation and ginning is mentioned.

Burr, C.H. Economic suicide. Cotton Digest 5(31): 4-5. June 17, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Discusses government policies concerning cotton acreage reduction.

Clayton, W.L. American cotton strangled by American tariffs. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl. ed., 7th) 13(21): 11, 110, 114. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Main features of an address dealing with "Texas and foreign trade" which was delivered at the annual meeting of the Galveston, Texas, Chamber of Commerce. Jan. 12, 1933.

"The United States being essentially a producer of surpluses depends upon its foreign markets. These

are destroyed when duty walls are erected. Adjustments must be made."

Cotton's new deal. Large acreage reduction probable Commerce and Finance 22(26): 555-556. June 28, 1933. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Comment of the acreage plan offered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Statement of the plan is included.

Miller, Dale. Judge for yourself. Texas Weekly 9(25): 7. June 24, 1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

"Discusses the farm relief program which promises immediate benefits but warns of ultimate dangers."

Sanders, J. T. Farm relief is possible under the new national law. Okla.Agr.Expt.Sta.,Cur.Farm Econ. 6 (3): 57-62, table. June 1933. (Published at Stillwater, Okla.)

The new agricultural adjustment act as it applies to cotton production.

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

Bombay cotton annual, 1931-32. 372 p., tables. [Bombay, 1932]

Day, E.L., comp. 1932 cotton literature. A checklist of books and pamphlets in English compiled by Emily L. Day, Library specialist in cotton marketing, U.S. Department of agriculture. Cotton Trade Jour. (Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 97, 112, 119. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Longobardi, Cesare. Rome studies the world's cotton. Cotton Trade Jour.(Internatl.ed.,7th)13(21): 18, 80. 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

A summary of the activities of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Includes discussion of the progress made in 1932 and "the reaction of the Institute to the general depression."

[Southern textile association] Twenty-fifth anniversary convention. Textile Bul.44(14): 8, 12-13. June 1, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Report of meeting held in Charlotte, N. C., May 26-27, 1933.

Address of President F.K.Petrea: p.3-5,32-33.

Changing conditions in the textile industry, by T.M.Marchant: p.6-7,27.

History of Southern Textile Association, By David Clark: p.10, 24-25.

Report of meeting also in Textile World 83(7): 1080-1081. June 1933, and in Cotton [Atlanta,] 97(6): 28-30. June 1933.

Textile manufacturer year book 1933. 511 p., illus. Manchester, Emmott and co., ltd., 1933.

Includes for the first time sections on "Characteristics of cotton hairs". "Classification of cottons". and on "Cotton spinning mill testing and efficiency of organisation."

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C O T T O N R E P O R T S

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
to be issued Aug. 8, Sept. 8, Oct. 9, Nov. 8, Dec. 8, 1933.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Nov. 3, Dec. 1, 1933; Apr. 13, 1934.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.
Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles:
issued monthly, about the 14th.

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported. issued monthly about the 12th.

Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1933 crop to be issued Aug. 8, Aug. 23, Sept. 8, Dec. 20, 1933; Jan. 23, Mar. 20, 1934.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Cotton Goods in World Markets: issued weekly.

Foreign Yarn Trade Notes: issued monthly.

International Knit Goods News: issued monthly.

Weekly Cotton Service Bulletins: issued weekly.